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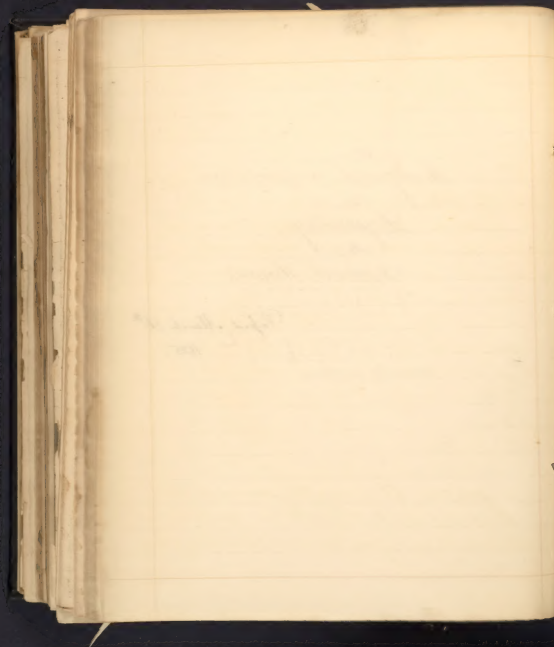
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An
Inaugural Dissertation
on
Dysentery
By
Samuel Thomas.

Printed March 16th
1825.

correctly written



Dysentery

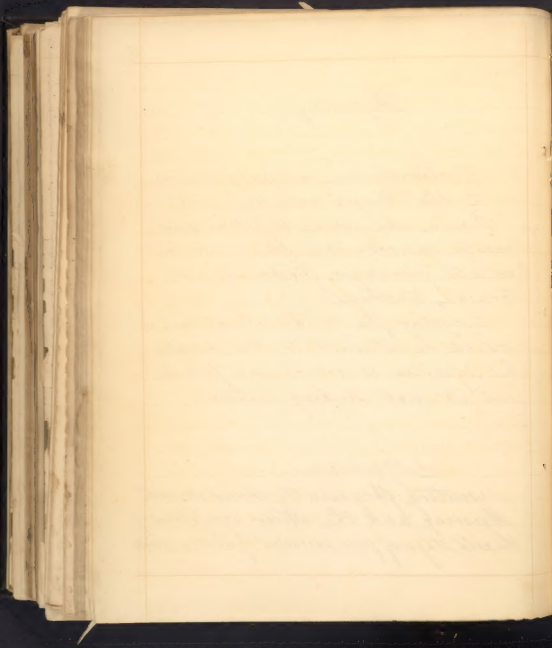
Doct^r Bullen classifies Dysentery with the "Pyrexia" and defines it.

"Pyrexia contagiosa; dejectiones frequentes, mucosae vel sanguinolentae, petrales plerumque, faecibus alviis, tormina, tenesmus."

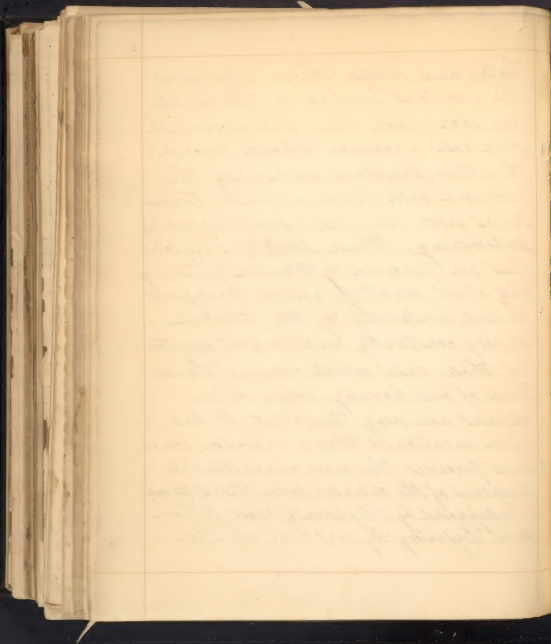
Excepting the contagious nature which he attributes to the disease his definition is correct, and points out its most striking features.

Symptoms

Dysentery frequently comes on with shivering, and the other symptoms of the cold stage of fever succeeded by heat, a quick



full, and intense thirst, after which
 the symptoms peculiar to the disease
 very soon make their appearance. In
 some cases a common diarrhoea precedes
 the other symptoms, and in many the
 tormina and tenesmus show them-
 selves first, the febrile symptoms quickly
 supervening. These symptoms in some
 cases are preceded by Nausea, flatulency
 and other denoting gastric derangement.
 Indeed, irritability of the stomach
 is very constantly an attendant symptom
 in those cases which occur in the dis-
 tricts of our Country, where bilious
 diseases are very prevalent. It has
 been mentioned that a diarrhoea some-
 times precedes the more characteristic
 symptoms of the disease, when this is the case
 it is supposed by Bleghora & others to pro-
 duce Dysentery "by washing off the



mucus from the Intestines covering their membranes, and at last bringing on, severe gripes with bloody stools.

The fever may assume the different forms of Intermittent, Remittent, or Continued, and when of the last, may be either a Synocha or Typhus. Cases sometimes occur in which the febrile symptoms entirely disappear, the others continuing for some time after; these cases are usually mild, and not often dangerous, except when the febrile symptoms return.

The disease progressing, the inclination to go to stool, becomes frequent and urgent, with the ability of voiding but little.

The pain is usually of the griping kind, but varies at different

times, and the sensations complained
of by different patients often differ much.
Some, Cleghorn observed, 'are seized with
twisting of the guts which (as they
express it) draws up their bowels, into
knots, and many instead of gripping
pains shifting from place to place
have fixed ones in some particular ^{parts} of
the belly.

The efforts to void any thing by stool
are usually attended with extreme pain
and followed by a painful sensation
about the anus.

As consequence of the
great irritation, and violent straining
the rectum is sometimes prolapsed.

The stools in the early
stages of the disease, usually con-
sist of mucus and blood.

The quantity of blood in them varied.



it is now in the hands of
the military and in some cases in hands
much less competent than the
National authorities. In the absence
of a central authority in the district
the military authorities are not
able to maintain order and
justice at present. The military
authorities are not in a position
to maintain order and
justice at present.

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the first description of the
"Cotton Plant" in the
"The Cotton Plant" in the
"The Cotton Plant" in the
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The second description of the
"Cotton Plant" in the
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The third description of the
"Cotton Plant" in the
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"The Cotton Plant" in the
"The Cotton Plant" in the

1891. In the same way, the
 later in the line of the
 the "Polar" line it cannot be
 immediately the same but must
 be a little different, the "Polar" and
 the "Polar" are very different, it
 is a very different and a different
 kind of line.

1891.

a different, usually the same
 kind of line, and the same
 kind of line. It is a very different
 kind of line, in warm climates
 than in cold, where are cold
 as the same, and it is very different
 in the same, where are cold in
 climates. The same is the
 production. It is more common
 in the Society than in other, and

found in local country, on
low and marshy grounds, growing
in the water, that of the season
and in the late months. It occa-
sionally becomes scarce in the
spring and sometimes during the
winter but it always

Such variety of
opinion has existed as to the
cause of this disease. It
was formerly supposed to arise from
a specific contagion. Doctors and
other writers indeed, authors
sustained this opinion. They
 doubted the existence of such a
cause and Zimmerman, in particu-
lar, has remarked, "that no ill
first appeared as it attacked
many at the same time it would
arise from a cause which



active more generally than could have solid
be supposed to be

It is now, very young.

I admit, that Marshall's education
the active part in the production
of disease will most commonly in
considering that and I believe, that
when a disease is an epidemic
it more always be attributed to the
cause!

Under what peculiar states of the
atmosphere. I suppose, is that
it is to be said that there to be
not established. In, in general, in.
that is, that under the influence
of the predisposing cause a group
of individuals will inevitably decide
whether the disease will be a common
one, the same is, I suppose, that does
not appear to be the other cases

The second part of the paper, however, is
more an explicit statement of the
author's views, and it is here that we
find the author's views on the
subject of the paper.

The author's views on the subject of the
paper are, however, not only
clearly stated, but they are also
well supported by the facts of the
case.

There is no doubt that the author's
views are well supported by the facts of the
case, and it is here that we find the
author's views on the subject of the
paper.

The author's views on the subject of the
paper are, however, not only
clearly stated, but they are also
well supported by the facts of the
case.



Joshua with the children of Israel
 had now arrived at the
 household of God, and, continuing on
 and on a narrow path, had come
 out to a high mountain, where
 he would have seen a vision
 of God as he is, inexpressible, and in
 all the time.

The Vision

At the moment when the vision was
 revealed, it was as if the
 Lord had shown which Hebrew nation
 was to be the chosen one in the
 world, and as if the vision had been
 a sign to the people of Israel that it
 was their duty to be a regular
 part of the world, as in a sur-
 prising manner. There is a great
 deal of light in the vision, and
 it is a great deal of light.



State of the atmosphere, and the
 season at which it occurs.

In the early stages of a season,
 when the catarrh is in its early stages,
 when the catarrh is in its early stages,
 and when much mucus is secreted
 and when much mucus is secreted
 and when much mucus is secreted.

But the leading indication of
 cure, as to restore the stomach
 and to relieve the system
 and to relieve the system
 and to relieve the system.
 This can best be done
 by such medicine as will ex-
 cite, and correct morbid action.
 The most powerful of this kind
 are the emetics and Saline
 the emetics and Saline
 the emetics and Saline.
 It should be used with caution
 in consequence of the irritability of the
 system.



The Calomel can be used with great advantage in most cases, and when the Stomach is very irritable it will be found the most efficacious remedy, as it will be retained more readily than any other and will relieve the 'distressing' symptoms by having a regular evacuation from the Stomach and when the functions of the Liver are deranged as is often the case it produces the most happy effects, that in the milder sections of this disease.

The most usual form of Dysentery occurring in the practice of Doctor Farwell with whom I studied, and who resides on the western shore of New Land is connected with that morbid state of the Liver. It was generally treated by the Sweet

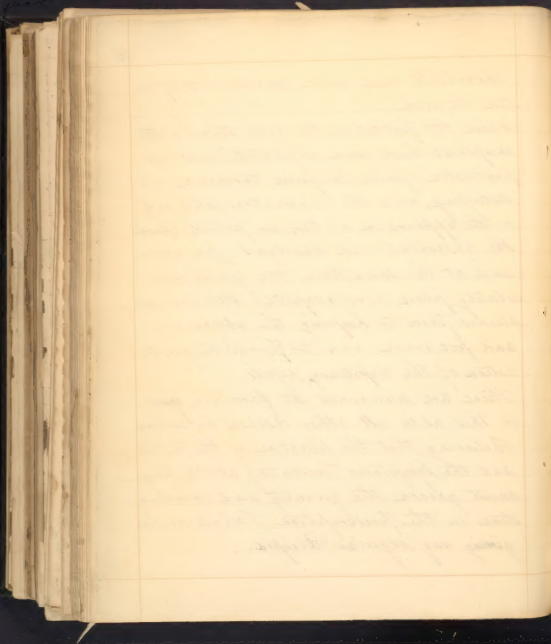




Absorbents, and mild Anodynes completed the cure.

When the Patient in the first stages of the complaint had been neglected, and was prostrated, pale, languid, tormented with distressing, and the evacuations fetid, and at the appearance of tar, or putrid blood the Absorbents and anodynes were given and at the same time the gently Stimulating plan was adopted. Attention was always paid to keeping the abdomen and feet warm, and to promote gentle action of the Capillary vessels.

There are numerous set formula given in this as in all other diseases by authors. Believing that the situation of the Patient and the symptoms presenting at the time must govern the quantity and combination in the prescription, I shall decline giving any regular Recipes.



Besides those remedies already mentioned
 I will add, that the Aether Sulphuric, and
 Gum Arabic, combined with Opium,
 the Specacuaaka with Opium or Salo-
 mel, and the mucilaginous substances,
 are all useful in the different stages
 of the disease, I have frequently seen
 in Dr W's practice the oil of Butters
 used with the most happy and
 soothing effects.

-Finis-

